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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to some extremely troubling documents recently discovered by Israel which constitute clear evidence that the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, have been directly and actively involved in organizing, inciting, and financing acts of terrorism directed against Israeli citizens.

Many of these documents are written on official Palestinian letterhead and several even contain the signature of Chairman Yasser Arafat himself. Photos of the original documents, and their translations, as well as other materials that continue to be discovered by Israeli forces, are available on the web site of both the Israel Defense Forces (http://www.idf.il) and the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs (http://www.mfa.gov.il) and delegations are urged to view them online in their original format. New information as it is uncovered is posted on these web sites regularly.

One document, dated 30 September 2001, is a statement issued by Chairman Arafat's office addressed to the leaders of the Israeli Arab community in which he urges them to use violence and terror to liberate "the cities occupied since 1948". He exhorts them to "draw up with blood the map of one homeland" and pledges that the Intifada will last for generations. This letter represents clear proof not only that Chairman Arafat has encouraged the use of violence against Israelis, but his reference to the territories of "1948" makes clear that he has no interest in a peaceful political settlement on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and on the vision of two states as referred to in resolution 1397 (2002), but rather only in "revolution until victory".

Another document, written on the letterhead of the "AL-AQSA Martyres Troops" and found in Chairman Arafat's Ramallah compound in the offices of Fuad Shoubaki, the chief procurement and finance officer of the Palestinian Authority, is a request for funds for Al Aqsa's terrorist operations. The list of expenses includes bullets for Kalashnikov and M-16 rifles, electronic materials, chemical materials, explosive materials and explosive charges. The document further calculates the

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monthly cost of Al Aqsa's bombing campaign, based on an estimate that each explosive costs 700 shekels, and that the desired rate of bombing is 5 to 9 blasts per week. The document also requests funding for posters and other promotional materials that publicize and glorify the actions of suicide bombers. It should be recalled that the United States Department of State has placed the Al Aqsa Brigades on its list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs).

The financial links between the Palestinian Authority and known terrorists are further demonstrated in another document that requests financial aid for three Palestinian terrorists. One of the men listed is Ra'ed el Karmi, the leading member of a terrorist cell in Tulkarm who was responsible for scores of attacks against Israeli civilians and the deaths of at least six Israelis, including two Israeli restaurateurs who were kidnapped and murdered in an incident referred to in my letter dated 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81). The request was approved by Chairman Arafat, who in his own handwriting, instructed the Palestinian treasury to allocate $600 (U.S.) to each of the three. Just below these instructions is the signature of the Chairman himself.

The documents I have referred to above constitute but a fraction of the materials that have been discovered in Chairman Arafat's compound and elsewhere in recent weeks. Taken together, they amount to overwhelming proof that the terrorist campaign against Israeli civilians has been managed and orchestrated by the leadership of the Palestinian Authority. They further show that funds for terrorist expenses and operations were transferred from Palestinian Authority coffers to the leaders of terrorist cells with the express written consent of Chairman Arafat; that requests for funding for ammunition and explosives were submitted to, and approved by, Chairman Arafat and his deputies; and that Chairman Arafat has personally encouraged and incited violence and terror against Israel.

The discovery of this evidence must be treated with utmost concern by the international community. This evidence, together with other known aspects of the Palestinian Authority's involvement in terror — such as its use of the official media and the educational system to incite violence and terror, its revolving door policy of arresting terrorists only to subsequently release them, and the glorification of suicide and mass murder in Palestinian society — prove that the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman have fundamentally and brazenly abandoned any and all commitments they have made to renounce the use of terrorism and violence.

The serious questions regarding the conduct of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman Arafat raised by these documents cannot be conveniently ignored. They serve to highlight the urgency with which the international community and the United Nations must exert pressure to compel the Palestinian leadership to end, once and for all, its strategy of terrorism in accordance with its signed commitments, international law, and Security Council resolution 1373.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

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Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to update you on the latest incidents in the Palestinian campaign of terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

At approximately 9.30 p.m. (local time) on 23 May, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in a crowded location in the centre of the Israeli city of Rishon Lezion at an hour when the area was filled with shoppers and pedestrians. The terrorist approached a group of elderly people playing chess and detonated a powerful explosion that ripped through a popular outdoor promenade, killing two Israelis — Gary Targinyanski, age 65, and Elmar Dejavrialov, age 16 — and wounding more than 40 others. The bomb was packed with nails and other materials to maximize the pain and suffering of its victims. this bombing comes barely two weeks after another suicide bombing killed 15 Israelis and wounded more than 60 in a pool hall in Rishon Lezion, in an incident referred to in my later dated 8 May 2002 (A/56/940-S/2002/533).

In a separate incident, a bomb hidden by Palestinian terrorists under a fuel truck exploded at the Pi Glilot petroleum and gas storage facility in Herzliya yesterday. It appear that the bomb was detonated remotely by cellular telephone. Some 3,000 tons of gas are stored at this facility, one of Israel's largest, located just north of Tel Aviv. It is clear that the terrorists sought not only to inflict a massive civilian catastrophe, but a severe environmental one as well. The fire was quickly extinguished and no casualties were reported. There has been no claim of responsibility.

In addition, there have been numerous incidents of attempted terrorist attacks that have been thwarted by Israeli security. Virtually every day, a number of attacks are prevented by Israeli forces or by alert civilians. Early this morning, a suicide bomber attempted to blow up a car filled with explosives near the entrance to a Tel Aviv nightclub. He was prevented from doing so by a nearby security guard and his explosives detonated prematurely. Five Israeli civilians were wounded. In a statement, the Al Aqsa Brigades, the terrorist wing of Chairman Arafat's own Fatah faction, claimed responsibility for the "heroic" blast.

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Two days ago, on 22 May, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up at an intersection near Jenin. On his body, security forces found missile residue, a gun, a telescope, a metal net, building material, a battery, electrical wires and an explosive device — all clear evidence of his intention to carry out a terrorist attack against Israelis.

Israel Defense Forces has also foiled an attempt to mimic the World Trade Center Attack by carrying out a massive bombing at the Azrieli Towers skyscraper complex in Tel Aviv. Security forces that raided a location where the perpetrators were preparing the attack discovered a booby-trapped vehicle packed with 1,000 kilograms of explosives. The Azrieli Center — a shopping complex that includes offices, a hotel, cinemas, an amphitheatre, and a shopping mall — is housed in 50-story towers that are among the tallest buildings in Israel.

These incidents are merely the latest in the continuing campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in letters dated 8 May 2002 (A/56/940-S/2002/533), 1 May 2002 (A/56/936-S/2002/503), 12 April 2002 (A/56/909-S/2002/415), 10 April 2002 (A/56/912-S/2002/373), 1 April 2002 (A/56/895-S/2002/337), 27 March 2002 (A/56/891-S/2002/322), 26 March 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/315), 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257), 8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-

S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The Government of Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman fully responsible for these incidents. The Palestinian leadership has still failed to take concerted action against terrorist groups that operate in its territory, to arrest their leadership, to refrain from inciting violence and promoting hatred of Israel and the Jewish people, and to collect illegal weapons. Moreover, Chairman Arafat has taken to issuing condemnations for attacks for which his own forces are responsible, such that a situation now exists whereby Fatah terrorists carry out an attack and the head of Fatah, namely Chairman Arafat, condemns the same attack. This is true of both the terror attack in Rishon Lezion and the attempted nightclub bombing in Tel Aviv, both of which are described above. For there to be any credibility associated with the Palestinian leadership's condemnations of terrorist attacks, it must be backed up with genuine action aimed at bringing such attacks to an end.

The same is true with regard to the terrorist organization Hamas, which continues to operate in the Gaza Strip with nearly complete freedom. The leaders of this group — which has been recognized by the European Union, the United States, and other States as a terrorist organization — have still not been arrested and are actively encouraging, organizing and carrying out acts of terror against Israelis. On 19 May, Abd Al'aziz Rantisi, one of the senior Hamas leaders who resides freely in Gaza together with other operatives, gave an interview to the Al Hayat newspaper in which he pledged that Hamas would continue its campaign of suicidal terror against Israel. He further stated that the national and Islamic forces — which include Chairman Arafat's own Fatah faction, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and other organizations — were on the verge of issuing a document declaring the "right" of the Palestinian people to engage in violence against Israeli citizens.

All efforts to return the parties to a productive and peaceful process of dialogue and negotiations are threatened by the actions of Hamas, the Al Aqsa Brigades, and other Palestinian terrorist groups. Their declared intention to continue terrorist attacks against Israel, and the abject refusal of the Palestinian Authority to take any real steps that would prevent them from doing so, imperils any chance to conclude a peaceful settlement to the conflict. Israel calls upon the international community to exert maximum pressure on the Palestinian leadership and compel it to use the security forces at its disposal in fulfilling its commitment to fight terror. This must include dismantling the terrorist infrastructure, arresting known terrorists, bringing an immediate end to incitement and the glorification of terror and suicide, and helping to pave the way for a return to a viable political process.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/585

Security Council

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Letter dated 24 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government and in the aftermath of today's meeting of the Security Council, I am hereby enclosing the letter of the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Goran Svilanovic, addressed to you, concerning recent developments in the Assembly of Kosovo and Metohija (see annex).

I would appreciate if you circulated this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dejan **Šahović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 24 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you concerning the adoption of a resolution in the Assembly of Kosovo yesterday, contesting two very important documents: the Agreement for the delineation of the borderline between the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia-United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Common Document, signed at the end of last year by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK with a view to consistently implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Despite the efforts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the warning contained in the statement of the Security Council of 22 May 2002 and that of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Michael Steiner, the representatives of the Albanian parties in the Assembly of Kosovo went on to adopt this resolution.

The resolution of the Assembly of Kosovo brings into question the authority of the Security Council. I therefore appreciate the positions taken by the Security Council at the meeting convened at the request of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 24 May 2002 to the effect that the resolution of the Assembly of Kosovo does not fall within its field of competence and that it is null and void. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia welcomed the decision of Special Representative Michael Steiner to declare the resolution invalid and concurs with the support extended to him by the Security Council.

In the wake of the action of the Security Council, the legal aspects of this issue are no doubt quite clear, yet its political implications in the context of the future of the Province and the stability of the region as a whole are highly worrisome.

Let me recall that the Agreement for the delineation of the borderline between the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed by two sovereign States and its validity therefore cannot be questioned in any way. The Agreement was supported in the presidential statement of 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7). The same is true of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia-UNMIK Common Document, which provides the basis for cooperation of its parties in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) (see S/PRST/2001/34).

Bringing into question these documents is a dangerous signal for the safety of the borders and, by extension, for the security of the entire region. It also has major political implications since it was in the Common Document that the Kosovo Serbs saw the possibility of a normal life and decided, in the wake of its adoption, to participate in the Province-wide elections last November. They may not do so if the abuse of major documents is repeated in the future.

The Assembly of Kosovo would therefore make a great contribution to the re-establishment of trust and confidence in Kosovo and Metohija if it accepted the positions of the Security Council and abolished its resolution. For its part, the Security Council should devise concrete preventive mechanisms to ensure that the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in this Serbian Province, including its Assembly, abide by Security Council decisions and fully respect the authority of the Special Representative and UNMIK, and sanction violations of resolution 1244 (1999).

(*Signed*) Goran **Svilanovic**